Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AMUSEMENT, &c.

Vol. XVI. Philadelphia, June 3, 1837. Whole No. 827.

THE BROKEN HEART.

—No ebbs now of cheering the lay—
Nor, though dying—send her eye divine
Out o'er the deepening shadows of decay,
Or the fast-coming darkness of despair,
Is it any pleasure on a ruined shrine,
Or unearthly for death's embrace,
To wreathe her hair as bone;
Sage had fled, but music's pictured grace
On those lips that late had breathed its tone.

The prayerful, cruel, faithless, blind!
Could resist love such as this?
Could the heart, where thy loved image, shrined,
Sat in the beauty of undoubting trust?
Alas! it did. Woman's fond affection
Is less magnificent, whose undying power,
On the very scrutcheon of Hope,
And forth like perfume from the crumpled flower.
Is by its stem and stalk as thy neglect,
By the very perfect, smiles as thy return,
Is fond blindness to the worst defects—
Love reaps of with commercial balance,
Gives what it has, and on her dying bed
Is blest if by name—line kind the look of hair
It bears thy love is happier days gone by—and,
Now look'd to Heaven, and pray'd to meet thee
there!

With a holy look of hope and peace,
We have left her head—the parting rung was o'er,
No convulsion cracked the soul's release,
Nor pall'd in a smile of rapture—but a gentle
Fleeting and not distant sound had caught,
Even from the fountain of Eternal Day,
And the image of the loved one lingered
Unmoved in death on the breathless clay—
Yet her bosom with patrician state;
The noble plumes waved proudly o'er her hair,
And the pomp of woe around her,
Of dark the door, to which they yield no test.
Is I gazed upon the formal scene,
There all was present—and yet absent still,
Still one tear of secret grief had been
A true tribute to a broken heart.

FROM A NEW YORK PAPER.

THE TWIN DOOMED.

BY C. P. HOFFMAN.

Twin born they live—twin both they die; in grief
and joy twin hearted,
Both upon one parent bough, twin doomed, on
death-day twin departed.

The superstition imbodied in the above distich, is common in those parts of New York and N. Jersey which were settled by the Dutch colonists. It had its influence with Dominie Deshon from the moment that his good woman presented him with the two brothers, whose fortunes are the subject of our story. He regarded them as the first as children of fate—as tools that are but lent to their parents to be reclaimed as soon as that it was a waste of feeling, if not an impeachment of his Providence to allow any particular affection to devolve in its full strength upon them.

Twins were, he thought, upon the waters of life, which it hardly concerned a heart to calm. Which of the two, the Negro girl who nursed the twins, confirmed this superstitious feeling. Their forms were henceforth ever associated in the dominie's mind, with the most early sorrow parent. Old Dewitt, however, though a soldier, was not a man to act wanting in the ideas by which became his station as a christian He imparted all the slender advantages of education to both of his sons, but especially to the two youngest; and though they had not the same share of interest in his affections with the rest, he was not wanting in the appearance of indifference of their father. The consequence was natural; the boys being equally dear, became all in all to each other. They did not even suspect that they were not equally beloved by their parents. They always went together, always shared alike, and if Rupert borrowed the jackknife of the larger game, Ernest never rifle for the first. Rupert was the elder by a few months, at the same time. Two more unlike could not have been found, they were.

The "Forest of Deane" and dimensions almost unknown, kept its name wrote, was the scene of both their childhood and at that time still frequented. The wild the Hudson; and the rocky pass of the Highlands led down from this romantic region, was the only one secured by these active youths to the open old beach which would have taken them a time then have the cliffs of Highland. Many their woodland shout, where the lake, now dried up, piped the season which would have shown names as dead shots and keen hunters. They were known in the country hereby, and had all living in the opposite valley of Haverstraw. have found upon bear's coast which they had been carried home in triumph.

Our story, however, has but little to do with early career of the Rackland hunters, except character of the two brothers. Their early possessed in that romantic region of a Stockbridge Indian, who had been driven from his by any district of the same size, in order to have the dispositions of the weins were found together in early life. He was the last of the Ohio (Ohe-wee, or Beautiful River, as the called in the unfathomed recesses of the forest that the two forerunners of Deane first began to a part in the world's drama. As the larger grew the same esteem for the Indian, which, according to this, then, remote region; and here they became companions for their boldness and address in the Indian marauder to the last, as they were previously noted for their skill in striking a lone distance.

The courage and enterprize of the two brothers made them great favourites in the community of the Indian, which formed a part of their early character settler always depends more upon his rifle than on his farm, for subsistence and the safety of his 'improvements;' and this habit of taking so often to the woods, brings him continually into collision with the Indian, and by a law, which seems the main source of all our border difficulties. The Dewitts had their full share of these wild adventures. They were both distinguished for their feats of daring; but upon one occasion, Rupert in particular, gained much credit for conduct and bravery, that upon the fall of the chief man in the settlement, in a skirmish where young Dewitt single handed, defended the body of his commander against an equal number of the nation, and all the others within the stockade, who had been placed under his especial guardship. Ernest witnessed the preferment of his brother with emotions of pride as full as if it had been conferred upon himself, and he was not long in the room actuated by one soul, that in all measures that followed the lead of either brother. The expedition which had given a fatal character of their lives to the Indian, followed, as a matter of course, and their characters were supposed to be so thoroughly identified, their fortunes so completely bound up in each other, that, when the father died, and left the one which was not shared by the other, their property was found to be equally divided, and covered with the same alacrity upon any border expedition when either of the brothers chanced to lead.

It was at that time that Washington, who had been sent by government to crush the allied forces of the Indians, who had established a strong camp upon the Ohio, with the intention of passing the winter in disciplining his raw levies, and preparing for the spring campaign, which they were said so brilliantly decided nec the Miami of the Lakes. The mail route from Pittsburgh to Beaver now passes by the ruins of the fort which was then abaded, and the traveller may still see the rude fire-places of the soldiers' barracks, and the embankments through which he rides. He may see, too—but we must not anticipate the catastrophe of our story, whose truth is indicated by more than one silent memento.

The western militia, large bodies of which had been drafted into Wayne's army, were never remarkable for military subordination, of which, not to mention the Indian war of '92, the more notable campaigns with the British afforded many an instance. They are a gallant set of men, but they have an invincible propensity each man to fight on his own hook; and not merely that, but when not employed upon immediate active service, it is almost impossible to keep them together. They become disgusted with the monotony of military duties; revolt at their exacting precision, and though full of fight when fight is to be had, are eager to dispense upon the least intervention of order, and none and go as individual caprice may lead them. General Wayne's camp, indeed, was for a while a constant encampment, where not merely one or two, but whole troops of volunteers could be seen arriving and departing at any hour. This, in the spirit of an old soldier who had been lead in the armies of Washington, was onendurable. But as these floating contingents of camp shooters, upon whom he chiefly depended, the western officer bore with them as long as possible, in the hope that by humouring the volunteers, he might best attach them to the service for which this species of force was all important.

At length, however, matters reached such a pass, that the army was in danger of complete disorganization, and a system must necessarily be adopted. "Mad Antony," as Wayne's men called him, (who when he really took a thing in hand never did it by halves,) established martial law in the strictest form, and proclaimed that every man on his muster roll, of whatsoever rank, who should stray beyond the limits of the special permit from himself, should be tried as a deserter and suffer accordingly. The threatened severity seemed only to multiply the desertions; but so keen were the backwoods militiamen in making their escape from what they now considered an outrageous tyranny, that with all the vigilance of the regular officers, it was impossible to seize any to make a military example of them.

Fresh volunteers, however, occasionally supplied the place of those who thus dismounted the army without leave; and one morning in particular, quite a sensation was created throughout the camp by the arrival of a new body of militia, which though numerically small, struck every one as the finest company that had ever been enlisted beyond the standard of Wayne. The troop consisted of mounted riflemen, thoroughly armed and equipped after the backwoods fashion, and clad in the hunting frock, which is the most graceful of modern costumes. Both men and horses were picked for special service, and their make and movement exhibited that union of strength and agility, which alike in man and horse, constitutes the perfection of that amphibious force—the dragoon, whose original character is only represented in modern armies by a few of our mounted rangers of our western prairies.

The commandant of this corps seemed worthy to be the leader of so gallant a band. His martial figure—the horse he rode and all his personal equipments, were in every respect complete, and worthy of each other. The eagle feather in his wolskin cap, tail of a keen eye and a long chase, the quilled shirt, and the wampum belt, which sustained his hatchet and pistols, from the body of some recently-scalped victim, all bore about them the stamp of a strong hand; while the panther skin which formed the housings of his noble roan, betrayed that the hand that had vanquished the more terrible than the red savage himself. His horse, a cross of the heavy Conestoga with a mettlesome Arab sire, bore him himself as if proud of so gallant a master; and as the fringed legging pressed his flank, while the young officer leaped to the ground and saluted him before him, he executed his passage with all the graceful precision of a charger trained in the use of arms.

A murmur of admiration ran along the ranks as this gallant stranger rode up to the head of the soldiery, and raised up his charging steed before the line of his tall followers, as they were at length formed into order; and a long cheer, the quilled salute

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Mayor of [illegible] story of the [illegible] Colonel Gore town, unless the bill is passed before that time.

The commercial crisis is severely felt at Marseilles; and numbers has fallen 50 per cent. Also, at Toulon, the merchants suffer, and at Mulhausen, the workshops are about to be shut.

Cotton—Sea Island is quoted at 1s 4d per lb; middling Orleans 1s 2d; fair Orleans 1s 1d; middling Mobile 1s 1d; fair Mobile 1s 2d; middling Uplands 1s 1d; fair Uplands 1s 2d.

Sheerness and Newington Rail-road has been opened from Chatham to Sheerness. The first train from Chatham to Sheerness left at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Sheerness at 8 o'clock.

It was announced in the London Times newspaper of the 4th inst. that 40 days' provisions were on board of the Irish ports, as also bare arrests of men, paying duty to the commissariat.

Her Majesty's yacht Fairy left Dublin on the 4th inst. for Cowes, having on board Lord Heytesbury and Sir Henry Hardinge.

The Gaspereau Packet left Liverpool on the 7th ult. bound to the port of Quebec. Great distress prevailed on board.

Steel Trade.—There have been 1,000 tons of railway iron sold this week, at £6 10s per ton, for delivery in Wales, and 1,000 tons for delivery in Staffordshire. These orders are of more importance than the quantity would indicate, as they are the first that have been given out since the Railway committee, that the time for completing the railways now in progress should be extended.

The Anglesea Packet says that the Rosses Steam Packet Company have contracted to save a per-centage of a million of money in carrying on the mail service between Holyhead and Dublin.

An Irish boy of Ballymoney, aged 16, has established a manufactory of cigars, the quality of which he has successfully applied to chewing.

The Bishop of the old diocese of Isaac Jolly, at Charleston, has consecrated in Grace Church, Georgetown, where there was a benediction and in the trade in which Bishop Jolly died in 1830. The Bishop Elect will hold ordinations.

Mr. Wilkins, Esq. is chosen by the Lords of the Royal Society, as their Secretary, in the room of Sir John Somerset, deceased.

Ecton Hill, near Wolverhampton (a Chief, reposing on his west-carved hard fought Peninsular battle, is becoming something of a curiosity. He has purchased a number of old coaches, antiques and bronzes, that belonged to the collection of Mr. Gosset.

Steam Engines.—700 steam engines, of the total power of 32,500 horses, are now at work in France, exclusive of those in Government vessels. These engines are at work on an average 70 hours out of the 24, thus performing the daily work of 450,000 labourers.

Rum, when last heard from, was playing at the Eagle Saloon, Shoreditch.

Green parrots of foreign importation were selling in London, April 10th, for 20 shillings sterling a quart.

Miss Edgeworth & the Dogs.—A woman named Betty Hickson, of Abergavenny, Wales, has been 26 years whether in a cotton spinning mill in that city, and has been remarkable for the noise kept up by the place where she stands is worth down to the last penny.

A monument Life of Pope Alexander VII. addressed to Cardinal Orsini, has recently been discovered at Siena, forty feet under the ground. Among the learned, Abbe Tolo Cicconi. It contains full details of the pontificate of Alexander, who passed the cholera, which destroyed, it says, 5000 a day at Naples. The pope, contrary to the generality of that day, opposed the custom of burying the dead within cities, and sought to prevent all interments.

New Brunswick.—Archibald Campbell, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands, has sold off all the best part of New Brunswick, is about to take steps to the government of that province, and is expected to be the Governor of Prince Edward Island.

Climate of Russia.—The past winter, as is stated in the St. Petersburg Journal, has been unusually severe in the vicinity of Ekaterinburg. It is said that within the last twenty years, the climate of Russia has become considerably more mild than formerly.

Sir Robert Peel's Dinners.—Venison, wild fowl, pheasants, partridges, game, wines, and all the delicacies in season, are sent to the kitchen of the Premier, and it is understood that forty dishes are served up unfortunately divorced.—Quebec Mercury.

At the Liverpool Assizes no less than four persons were tried on one day, (3d April last), on indictments for murder or manslaughter, for killing their wives and all of them were convicted of manslaughter. Three of them were sentenced to transportation for life, and to work in chains. And the fourth was sentenced to imprisonment for three years. In each case the wife was intoxicated, and in two of the cases had partaken last been drinking just before the violence was committed, which resulted in the death of the victims.

New Description of Rail-road.—A paving for two years has been granted to Mr. Joseph Simpson of Sussex to one of his sister-de-camp, for the invention of a new species of road, which it is calculated will excel all others. The plan is to frame the wheels (inside) with a flange, as in the case of carriages, but upon the rails of the road itself; and as there is travelled over by sledges, drawn by horses. The experiment has been carried in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg, and it is said that one can guide the toy by the steering wheel, and draw a great load after him.—Franklin Journal.

On Tuesday last, a couple, lately pursued, and flying on the wings of love, to that far-famed state of matrimonial felicity, Gretna Green, arrived at Carlisle. It was evident, from appearances, that an old bowdy just passed, under ordinary circumstances, could have done nothing to do with the nuptials of four horses; and consequently, on arriving at the Bush Inn, Carlisle, orders were given to assemble instantaneously: but they only succeeded in getting two, and as that number scarcely could be gratified, the flying fugitives were off at their utmost speed, and scarcely had they alighted at the Bush, when a party arrived in pursuit. It is only necessary, however, to observe, that the fugitives, on their appearance, dragged James, around before the window, for obtain at once, and the pursuers, on their arrival with the knocks of matrimony, ere their pursuers could come up.—Carlisle Journal.

A Londoner Drinker.—Mary Ashe, alias Lansley, was put to the bar to plead to an indictment charging three cases, value 5s, the property of [illegible] Lansley, grocer, provision-dealer, milk-man, and woman, appeared at first dreadfully agitated, and as she was attended with the constant presence of a bottle of gin, which she frequently applied to her lips, with a partly arrived at portsmouth. It is only necessary, however, to observe, that the first witness called was a man, who stated that he had been at the house of Lansley, and with the knocks of matrimony, ere their pursuers could come up.—Carlisle Journal.

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Horrors of an Earthquake.—Letters have arrived from Syria, giving particulars of the late dreadful earthquake in that region. Among other things, it is stated, that in the neighbourhood of Beyrout, the course of the river Outtaka was surprised, by the water returning, it was turbid, and of a reddish, sandy color. At Tripoli, Acre, part of the [illegible] and at Acre, part of the [illegible] entirely

Saturday Evening Post

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1837

Foreign Intelligence.

"Louis," "To the Piety," "Falsehood" and "J. A." cannot oblige.

"Z" To A. Seven per cent. per annum, for L. is stated in letter.

"W. W." is referred to last point for "Locille."

"Mary" is rejected.

"Lelia" need not fear our criticism.

"Wallace" passes.

"Originality," as [illegible] is informed, that we could not comply with the request in any reasonable length of time. If he lends it to original articles it will be gladly used, if we suspected it sank favourably of its talents.

WHIPPING A CHILD.

Commonwealth, } Recorder's Court, N. L.
vs. } Assault and Battery.
Bottomly. }

This case came on for trial before the Recorder and a Court and Jury on Thursday last. In the course of the investigation, the facts laid in the indictment, and the court brutal and unprovoked outrages upon the person of a little child, were fully proved, and which ever reached our ears. The defendant was superintendent of a large manufactory in the northern district, which the child was in the habit of going to, in order to get work; and on the occasion complained of, he was sent by his mother, for the wages of $1.50 per week. Instead of paying her the money, he commenced abusing her, and ordered her to leave the factory for a day and a half, which she did. She returned at the time appointed, and regularly discharged her duty. On the evening of the 24th of December, the child was sent by her mother to the factory for the money, and in consequence of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EVENING POST

PUBLIC LEDGER AND DAILY ADVERTISER

Saturday, June 3, 1837.

PHILADELPHIA BANK.

The affairs of this institution assumed on Monday last into the new and splendid building erected for the accommodation of the Bank of the United States. The interior of the Banking House is handsomely fitted up in a style that is highly creditable to the taste of its architect, Mr. Haviland, and the liberality of the Directors.

SACRED MUSIC.

The concert of the Philadelphia Sacred Music Society held at the Musical Fund Hall on Wednesday evening last, was attended by a numerous and fashionable audience, highly respectable for point of numbers. The performances of the evening were well executed. Although we think the vocal department of the concert might be improved by the introduction of more frequent changes, and by the selection of more popular pieces for parts, which to particularize would be long and tedious to those who had the misfortune to be present, we have no doubt, however, and the company appeared to be highly delighted with the entertainments of the evening.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

We perceive that a daily paper in this city, whose standing entitles it to respect, and whose views are often entitled to be the weather of many, has recently given considerable attention to the subject heading this paragraph. Indeed, it seems as if our contemporary was determined to make himself responsible for all that should occur in Mexico. We would recommend to his editorial wisdom the following sage advice, how far his own judgment has been exercised in this matter, or whether he is not blindly following the lead of others, it is for the public to determine. Washington, whose opinions he has quoted in the article we allude to. We fear that his opponents will best support the reputation of his sagacity.

TEXAS LOAN.

The government of Texas has appointed commissioners, for the purpose of effecting a loan of $2,000,000, in the United States. It strikes us that this measure has been delayed a little too long on the part of the Texians—they should have applied before the country required assistance for the defence of Texas, and its governmental become virtually bankrupt.

WHALE TRADE.

Seventy-three thousand, one hundred and sixty barrels of whale oil were imported into the United States in the month of April, being either with upwards of twenty-one thousand barrels of sperm oil. The results that powered is immensely to the

MEXICO.

Our amicable relations with this country still, probably, undergo some change, are any great loss of time. The commander of the captured Mexican vessel, the Correo de Mexico, has at last been released, tendered to that vessel by Mr. Wharton, and it was rumoured in New Orleans on the last advices, that war had been declared against the United States.

WOOL.

New England Farmers anticipate a great rise in the price of wool—so says the Boston Courier.

COMMERCIAL MESSENGER.

This paper, published in the City of New York, and established by a private individual, has been discontinued. He offers to do business on the principles of the Penny Post and Uncle Sam, and promises to sell the liberally patronized by the public. This enterprise is commended by many gentlemen. Those who

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Grenada Gazette, published in its record of events for the last month, has little or nothing of interest to furnish to the reader. Mr. Martin that town, in the practising law, and seems to be doing a good business. The Gazette also contains a list of the letters remaining in the Post Office. His name appears in the list. Almanza and Mexico are also mentioned. We warned not to

PUBLIC MEETING AT CAMDEN, OHIO.

A large meeting of the citizens of Camden, Ohio, took place on the evening of the 17th ult. at Marietta, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a Lyceum in that place. The object is to diffuse among the inhabitants of that village, and the surrounding country, a taste for literary knowledge, where. Numerous resolutions to that effect were submitted to the meeting, and unanimously adopted. We regret that the limits of our paper will not allow us to give more than the bare abstract of these resolutions, which are highly creditable to the growing intelligence and enterprising spirit of the residents of the interior city of the west. Among them are constitutional establishment of a system of literary correspondence with other societies having the same objects in view, instituting depositories for the publications of scientific and mechanical institutions, together with the arrangement of Courses of Lectures and Lyceums, wherever practicable. The Lyceum will be soon carried into execution.

From the interesting manner in which the report of the proceedings, it appears that an organized system is already in operation, by which every one disposed to assist in these measures may be usefully engaged in advancing the cause of useful knowledge.

BANKING.

The minority report of the committee, appointed by the Convention, to investigate this subject, is from the pen of Mr. Ingersoll, and has excited no small share of attention from the press. It is ably written, and in the fairest attempt at argument of any that has been published on a specie currency. Nearly all the positions assumed by the writer are, however, founded in error, and we cannot but regard the whole report as a well-managed piece of sophistical reasoning. The Banking System is attacked with great vigour, and the writer assumes the radical doctrine to be fully established, "that it is not that this effort of Mr. Ingersoll will render him exceedingly popular with all who embrace this side of the question, is quite probable.

As yet the Convention has done nothing—Many alterations in the Constitution have been proposed, and innumerable speeches been made upon them, but there is no reason to doubt the popularity of immediate action on the part of the members of that body.

"There are a thousand joyous things in life,

Which it is sad to think upon."

If the reader has not noticed the simple and beautiful truth that is contained in the above quotation, we recommend him to turn back and re-peruse it.

It requires no long experience in the vicissitudes of human existence, to observe that the pleasures and sorrows of life are mingled in very equal proportions. To those who do not reflect, this assertion may not seem so very evident, but it is nevertheless true. Pleasures are seldom poised with exact precision in the beautiful language of the dramatist, they "oft pass unheeded," from the senses, and from memory, while the griefs—those dark moments of life—leave their darkish impress on both. To many therefore it would seem as if the cup of existence presented but its embittered draught, which full sorrowly compelled us to quaff even to the dregs. Such is not the case however—the bitter and the sweet are equally mingled together, until the compound is so insidiously and gradually, that pure element which has been blended to the best ambient of earthly existence.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENT OF THE U. S. NAVY.

MADEIRA.

Extract from the Log of the U. S. Navy, dated

Funchal, 25th, 1836.

In my last I was chatting, by proxy, with the Nuns of Sicily, now although I dislike Nunneries, I must acknowledge my partiality for the occupants thereof—a striking proof of which is the following epistle, which I am about to make, which one of that oft happy, but now frequently miserable class of beings plays the part of a Nun. When I last wrote, the country of bad wine and poverty was my theme—now the island of good wine, riches and riches succeeds it, and if I fail in delineating the two latter qualities, I shall certainly succeed in describing the former—that is, if "taste me and try me," enables a man to form a correct opinion of the goodness of that shining and "odd character" Madeira. Of late, some luscious stuff at once says, cannot be a luxury! I am no metaphysician, for I have taken a look at Locke's Essay, Hume's Reasoning, read the anecdote of the two Scotchmen,—in the course of conversation, one of the worthies asked the other the definition of metaphysics? to which the other replied, "Why, mon, we are quarrelling;" one dinna understand what the other says, and the other dinna understand what he says, and there we are." I shall keep the ideal cards and go to substantial facts.

As it is about 4 in the evening of the 21st, having "cleared the brig, and all the officers, crew and supernumeraries assembled for some parts, which to particularize would be long and tedious to those who had the misfortune to be present, we have no doubt, however, and the company appeared to be highly delighted with the entertainments of the evening.

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Which it is sad to think upon."

If the reader has not noticed the simple and beautiful truth that is contained in the above quotation, we recommend him to turn back and re-peruse it.

It requires no long experience in the vicissitudes of human existence, to observe that the pleasures and sorrows of life are mingled in very equal proportions. To those who do not reflect, this assertion may not seem so very evident, but it is nevertheless true. Pleasures are seldom poised with exact precision in the beautiful language of the dramatist, they "oft pass unheeded," from the senses, and from memory, while the griefs—those dark moments of life—leave their darkish impress on both. To many therefore it would seem as if the cup of existence presented but its embittered draught, which full sorrowly compelled us to quaff even to the dregs. Such is not the case however—the bitter and the sweet are equally mingled together, until the compound is so insidiously and gradually, that pure element which has been blended to the best ambient of earthly existence.

AVARICE.

The desire of gain is a passion so universal to all nations, and has been so at all times, that it may be doubted whether the restrictions and the appeal to a principle of *nature*, in excuse for their continued efforts at accumulation. This is the case, among others, no doubt, follows the custom of the age and nation in which it is cherished, and will be more obvious in a commercial country than in one where the wealth, is necessary for the families of a few, and where is of no great increase. Besides, there is a remarkable difference between a mere of ancient and one of modern times. A modern merchant, who is in a state of torpor for years, while his wealth is accumulating of itself, merely by the regular progress of interest.

Before we say that a man has a passion for money, we mean to reproach him; because this expression, according to common use, implies an immoderate desire of gain; but in its literal meaning it conveys no reproach—at least none in which mankind do not share—for this passion properly understood, is one of the chief links of society; it binds men together in a community, and affords not only the pleasures, but spreads over an extended surface, those comforts which are necessary to happiness of life. A child, of poverty, however cried up by poets, is by no means a desirable state; and that it is not so, appears from the circumspection that it is a state from which every man wishes to escape. No blame can attach to any man who does so, provided he be as careful to discriminate the means as he attain the end—provided he do not injure man's property, and sacrifice no acknowledged principle.

The great question on this subject, which has been long agitated, and notwithstanding the many opinions given, still remains undecided, may be expressed in these words—What is enough?" We have heard enough defined to be something more than a man has; but if we look around the world among the monied men, we shall be tempted to doubt that a great deal less than many men have is enough. An old humourist used to say that a man who had expended one million dollars in trade ought to be hanged; thinking that more than that could not be done in the short space of one life, without having recourse to dishonest means—an opinion we learn to be considerably out of our readers.

To us it appears, that no bounds ought to be set to the acquisition of riches, honestly—and that can be effected in more than one way—and to a man in the true spirit of fair and liberal trade; because we shall find that such a man, knowing the value of riches from the difficulties he has had to encounter in the acquisition, will rarely make an improper use of them; and upon the proper use of riches, very much of the happiness of society, as society is at present constituted, must depend.

It must nevertheless be allowed, that "money is the root of all evil;" and that whatever good may come some one may put it to, it may trace very generally all the crimes in society to it. It seems, indeed, to have been supposed by Providence as the grand test, to which all men at one or other period of life are exposed. It serves to try their patience, their resolution, their fortitude, their virtue. It is the touchstone by which we measure the contented mind; and it divides into two classes, the good and the bad; we frequently have no other way of estimating a man's character than by calculating his wealth, the use he applies it to, and the means by which he has acquired it. These circumstances enter so much into the general opinion formed of character, that, if we are ignorant of them, we know but little. The difference between the generosity of a good or a bad man, consists in little or a vice, and a virtue thoroughly and sincerely admire splendour, pomp, and equipage, until we have learned somewhat of the means by which they have been acquired. Hence the existence between him who robs the public in his counting-house, and he who robs an individual on the highway, is simply this, that the former is the worst character of the two.

That men should be desirous of wealth arises from various causes. The first, most natural, and most laudable motive is to obtain the necessaries of life: those acquired, the comforts and some of the pleasures of society are objects at once rational and innocent. Having reached this part of our progress, all beyond becomes dangerous, dark, and untrodden ground; and although we never ought to lose sight of in his progress, but on the contrary, ought to keep the magnificent mansion of our neighbour, and asking, "Who made us to differ?" This is a dangerous question, if not properly be pursued it may lead to fatal errors—if it be not, it never leaves sources of jealousy, dissatisfaction, and envy, which break in upon the enjoyments we are contented.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of the passion for gain, it is, we think, among the most pleasing reflections a man can make, that the majority of mankind are content with their humblest; that, though born with like passions and affections with their fellow creatures, they content themselves to accept of the station in life which, by the utmost industry, it is morally impossible to attain riches or distinction. This contentedness of mind is the result of nothing but a benevolent mind, that we ought to forgive much of the folly and wickedness of mankind, and to look on the bright rather than the bright side of human nature. In almost all handicraft employments, how many thousands are there, who can never attain, and never dream of attaining, to the wealth and consequence of the rich—millions who have in all ages, been contented with the lot of laborers and servants; among whom the wealth of the world is distributed, but the majority, the great mass, are honest, industrious and temperate. Of these, how many thousands have never been tempted to any of the most pernicious and hurtful kind—how many earn their bread by the most filthy employments—how many are buried in the mines—how many expose themselves to the dangers of the ocean—to the vicissitudes of war, to the almost certainty that a great proportion will be victims, and yet how few are those who escape death in battle may find it in a tempestuous sea! The emoluments all these classes of men become entitled to, cannot be called splendid—they are adequate, and merely adequate, to procure the necessaries, and perhaps a few of the comforts of life—and while they remain so, we seldom hear the language of complaining, or the murmurs of discontent.

Does it not appear from these considerations that inequality is not only the appointed lot of man, but that so many human beings should content to remain in situations in which he would feel himself miserable—and from the frequent instances of despair and suicide among those who have experienced great reverses of fortune, we see that such is not without foundation.

Perhaps—for a conjecture may be pardoned on this subject, that is in its nature liable to no such speculation—perhaps Providence may have ordained it that the parts of the misery of mankind (and those we have been speaking of are the majority) such an instinctive knowledge of the evils and temptations to which riches are subject, that a certain portion of them may be found in the humble walks of life. It may therefore be considered as a peculiar mark of favour of Heaven, when a man finds he has a mind so moderate desire after riches—no jealousy of those who have been successful—and one of those weaknesses by which men are subjected into every degree of misery to procure which they know not how to use, and of which the only proper use would be to expend it in acts of retribution and repentance.

Of other evils which riches improperly and improperly used have created, may be found that increasing want of confidence between man and man, which threatens to put a stop to all our social enjoyments.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

Fugitive Indians—Flight—The Mobile Register of May 26th, says, that there are reported to be between two and three hundred native Indians at Washington and Walton County, Florida, who give much uneasiness. Governor Call had ordered Gen. Jackson, Monroe, to raise additional forces from those counties, and from Alabama, and to rendezvous at Hallett's landing. On the 7th inst. 30,000 rations were sent under Jesup from Tallahassee. There was a fight on Goss Creek, about 25 miles from Abbeville, between a party of Alabama troops and a large body of Indians, in which the latter were killed 150, of whom 10 were killed and 3 made prisoners. The Florida militia had not arrived.

IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ.

The barque Ann Eliza, Captain Benson, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, having left the port on the 31st inst. The Mexican squadron was then at Vera Cruz, consisting of the brig-of-war General Urrea, 18 guns; Libertadora, 6 guns, and Vendidora, 12 guns. They had brought in as a prize the Texian schooner Independence, formerly having on board Mr. Wharton, late Ambassador from Texas to the United States. The Ann Eliza sailed the morning of the 27th April, and the captain and mate taken on board the Mexican brig-of-war Iturbide, by order of the Commander-in-chief General Victoria. This act was done on the ground that the brig-of-war Iturbide Natchez, having captured the Mexican brig-of-war General Urrea, on the 17th April, off the Bar of Tampico. Such was the report at the 1st of May.

The Ann Eliza from Vera Cruz say that the release of the Ann Eliza was in consequence of orders from the General Government. The Commander of the General Urrea by Commodore Dallas, was put on board at Vera Cruz.

The Ann Eliza has 272,300 in specie, belonging principally to Lagg, amount not known.—*N. Y. Journal.*

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

From the N. O. Bee and True-Sun, of May 31.

We have obtained some particulars of the affair that took place at the Brazos St. Jago, between Col. Moore, of the brig of war Texas, and some Mexican soldiers. That officer boarded in land at the Brazos, several Mexicans who claimed the cargoes of the boats as their own ashore. The lieutenant observed that if there was only a repast, he would consider the boats to remain in the boat. The commandant of the fort at the Brazos had given orders that no one should stay in the boat, but officers landed near the guard through mistake, and that it was not an intention to offer an insult.

The next day the boat having again come ashore to get the despatches of the American Consul, and being about the bar, threw or four Mexicans rushed from the guard house and fired at the boat without firing, which so exasperated the American officer that he repaired to the guard house and demanded satisfaction, which he has not obtained. The consequence was that the officer was arrested and put in irons. The commandant expressed his surprise at the insult, and promised to punish the offenders. It is plain, however, that private soldiers would not have dared to offer such indignities to a foreign flag, unless they had been encouraged and instigated by their officers.

We have in our possession the original of the following letter, which we received from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pensacola.—It is famous as an American recruit, and was taken under the American flag on the high seas. The names of the prisoners and our sufferings are described in this letter, are famous.

"MATAMORAS, May 3, 1837.

"Dear Friend—I am not allowed to correspond with any one, but I hope to see better days. We have been in close irons for seven days, in a room square—45 persons—the doors shut, and five animals, too numerous to mention—nothing to eat for days. I wish you to publish my situation the first opportunity. They have robbed us of every thing, and God knows whether we shall ever get clear. They say we should have been out of it but for the fear of the Natchez sloop-of-war. We are miserable. Publish this if you please. In haste, yours.

"SILVESTER SWAIN, Inspnn.

"To J. B. Mince, master Rob Roy."

Commodore Dallas has taken the thing in hand. We heard from Pensacola yesterday, that he had sailed for the coast of Mexico with four vessels and a schooner of war, to demand the release of the lately captured American vessels, and repudiation of the injuries done to our commerce.

A letter from Matamoras mentions the arrival there of General Filisola, who has taken the place of General Urrea. We also learn that the contrabands who had risen at St. Juan Potosi had quitted that place for the neighborhood of Zacatecas. They amount in all to 4,000 men and 6 cannon, and the General thinks that they intend to take by the mountains. This news came by an extraordinary courier. General Andrade had arrived at St. Luis, and tranquility at the moment. The insurgents passing by the town of Quaterro, carried off a great quantity of provisions.

A letter received from Matamoras, reports that president Bustamente was occupied in collecting all his letters and the other documents forming the correspondence between the president of the United States and General Santa Anna, and those relative to Texas. Bustamente, says the letter, intends that Santa Anna shall be tried as a traitor, and undergo the punishment that may be awarded to him.

Chapter of Accidents—During the past week the town of New Castle has been visited by two sudden deaths, in addition to the one mentioned in our last. On Thursday last a number of persons were engaged at work on the Depot building, belonging to the Railroad at that place, the scaffolding gave way, and Mr. James Carter, a native of Ireland, was so much injured as to be dead that evening; and on Friday a passenger from Baltimore died on the Railroad shortly afterwards; after the boat had left the main. He was in the last stage of consumption, and his sudden death was a reminder of Port Deposit. His friends removed his body on Saturday to Philadelphia.—*Del. Gaz.*

The sailor who killed himself last week by jumping from the cars, was interred at the expense of the United States, and not by the Railroad Company as was asserted. We state this on the authority of the officer who had the man in charge.—*Del. Gaz.*

An Experiment of Samson—We have often seen accounts of the number and extent of very large meals by masters of vessels, but a case has come to our knowledge which is worth of record. One of the most active and intelligent shipmasters belonging to the city, but whose name at present we cannot recall to mind, was recently relating to us the circumstance he has had in navigation. He stated that several years and a half he was constantly employed in carrying sugars to and from Liverpool the East Indies, without coming in one during that time; he has also made one voyage from Calcutta in the same way. To the East Indies and home, then circumnavigating the globe, and in addition to these, he has made the Atlantic *one hundred and forty-six* times, making in one only forty-four miles. It is not necessary for us to state any thing regarding these well known and popular performers, beyond the fact that they have drawn full interest during the present unprepitious season. The drama of "Lucille" was played on their first night, and the beautiful ballad it contains, sung by Mrs. Sloman, was received with unanimous applause. This song, with the accompanying music, was published in the January number of Atkinson's Casket.

Mr. Hamilton, in Eugene, performed with unusual ability. We do not deem it necessary here to add to the praise so liberally bestowed upon him by the audience.

Mr. Keely, in the afterpiece of the "Loan of a Lover," was very happy. We are pleased to perceive that the audience can be so fully gratified by genuine humor, as by gross allusion and licentious vulgarity of demeanour. Some of our contributors might profit by his example.

"Lucille" was repeated on Wednesday evening.

The New York papers state that Miss Tree is about to perform a short engagement in this city, prior to her proceeding to the Tremont Theatre, Boston.

The General Assembly.—This ecclesiastical body commencing the 17th session in the United States, we learn have appointed two committees, representing respectively the two parties into which the Presbyterians of some years been divided, generally known as old and new school. The object of these committees is to agree on a plan of amicable division of the churches of that denomination. We understand they will report their plan to the General Assembly, at the session which will be held in the 7th Presbyterian Church, in Ranstead Court, 4th street, above Chestnut.

Deplorable Event.—The Knoxville Banner of the 20th ult. states the ravages of a destructive freshet in the water courses of that region on the 16th ult. Some of the inhabitants on Elk river escaped narrowly from their dwellings, the water having risen to the second stories of houses which are ordinarily 20 feet above the surface of the river. The Knoxville Bell Company sustained a loss of several thousand dollars worth of bell, which lay in boats at the several furnaces, ready to send themselves of the furnaces. The principal loss, however, is felt by the people on Elk river, mills, bridges, fences, all swept off, and the whole country inundated.

We would respectfully recommend to the attention of Public Officers, the contract of the drivers of those crazy velocities, which have of late been used as Hackney Coaches. They are, for the most part, dilapidated and unsafe, and many of them are entrusted to the management of boys, both blacks and whites, who, through reckless sacrifice the comfort and security of their passengers to their culpable ambition. We yesterday witnessed a struggle for superiority, between two very large and heavy coaches. The drivers of two carriages, both boys under eighteen years of age respectively, determined to run a race, regardless of consequences. In the course, four of them contested a lady and a child, the other was nearly. When near Market street, they came into fearful proximity, which at the rate they were going, exposed the passengers of one to danger. The lady ordered the driver to stop, but he knew and it was not until the danger becomes apparent as to shake the nerves of the driver, that she was released. These scenes occur frequently, and deserve the attention of the proper authorities. They need only be mentioned to be corrected.—*Pa. Inq.*

A Beautiful Row.—The other afternoon the steamboats, clerks and porters in Front street, were deliciously amused by a row of a very novel character, and which was carried on in the present dull times quite a gal-send. It appears that a young southerner, who had probably been in his early boyhood, "raised in a tobacco" as it was, went into the fancy auction store of Mr. Rhees Mason, on Front street, above Arch, and bid off a pair of fancy trickets. When they were knocked down to him, he drew out a purse, turn them on the counter to count the pieces for which he was to pay, when the auctioneer forbade him and lobed another bid. He laid the box and contents on the floor! Words was spoken and his wrath aroused, he drew a pistol, and being persuaded, all the clerks, porters, &c. in the neighborhood, armed to the teeth with any general, battle pommeling. The excitement of the same should not, they say, have been attributed to the pistol, for it was found that the contestants had entered by various auctioneers, and had bid against each other, and run the price for some time the disorder of the day. The matters had been all settled, and the parties were shaking hands, when the pistol was discharged, several persons were severely injured by having had crushed against the post.—*Pa. Inq.*

Promise vs. Performance—The Chenango Union, of the 23d inst. says—Samuel Hall, of Guilford, was arrested on the 22d inst. on a charge of throwing stones at the cars, and committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of $1000. He was brought before Justice Bowen, and pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined $1 and costs, amounting to $4 81 which he paid, and was discharged. He then went to the jail, and demanded his release, on the ground that he had paid the fine and costs, and was told that he must remain in jail until he had paid the jail fee, $1 50. He refused to pay it, and was committed to jail for the term of 24 hours. Mr. Hall, we understand, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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Niagara Memorial.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

May 31, receipts of Post Office.

James Hall,	5.00	H. W. Fenton,	5.00
Alexander Ross, Esq.	5.00	Wm. Wharton,	5.00
Do.	5.00	S. Kirkbride,	5.00
J. Gaylord,	5.00	Do.	5.00
Do.	5.00	Do.	5.00
Benj. Reed, Esq.	5.00	Do.	5.00
Jacob M. Haines, Esq.	5.00	M. Gratz,	5.00
Peter Wilson, Esq.	5.00	Do.	5.00
P. W. Tuttle,	5.00	S. Morrison, Esq.	5.00
Isaac Roe, Esq.	5.00	Do.	5.00
Robert Shoe, Esq.	5.00	J. R. Gowen, sen.	5.00
Do.	5.00	Do.	5.00
Do.	5.00	Do.	5.00
Wm. C. Lukenbach,	5.00	A. W. Tatem,	5.00
Do.	5.00	Do.	5.00
Wm. F. Reed, Esq.	5.00	Do.	5.00
Do.	5.00	Do.	5.00
John Cumming, Esq.	5.00	Wm. Cumming, Esq.	5.00
		Do.	5.00

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Philadelphia Board of Brokers

50 shs.	United States Bank,		4 days
10 do.	North American Bank,		30
10 do.	Do.		30
11 do.	Do.		30
11 do.	Bank of Penn Township,		30
11 do.	Girard Bank,	69.75	30
11 do.	Mechanics' Bank,	69.75	30
11 do.	Do.	69.75	30
11 do.	Bank of Northern Liberties,	69.75	30
11 do.	Do.	69.75	30
11 do.	Bank of Pittsburgh,	69.75	30
11 do.	Do.	69.75	30
11 do.	Do.	69.75	30
11 do.	Do.

THE OLIO

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Mr. Editor—Being a occasional contributor to your columns, and loving to call the beauties of poesy—where'er they may be hid—I have been for some time past engaged in extracting the sweet nectar from our American poets. The first on the list—to me undoubtedly the most sublime in his conceptions—is Lord Geo Whistler, whose immortal poem entitled "The Prisoner for Thirty Days," I now send you—The sublimity and solemn grandeur of the subject, together with the unique manner of the author, will no doubt ensure it a general perusal. In my next communication I shall present you with an extract from the celebrated poem of "Mad Jog," supposed to be written by the same author.

Respectfully, NEAR.

ANTHOLOGIA AMERICANA—No. I.

THE PRISONER FOR THIRTY DAYS.

A Sentimental Poem.

BY JACK ONE WRITTER.

Look on him—when before the Mayor,
Look at his noble spirit's throes,
His old cravat—his old unwaxed hat,
His ragged paper clothes.

Reclining on the wooden bench,
His noble spirit sought can blanch,
The taunt that down his cheek have flowed,
Had through the dirt to force their road,
And every one that downward flows,
Mark well how bitter are his woes.

"Who is the prisoner at the bar?"
This is the question of the Mayor,
But not an answer he receives
Save but a drunken stare.

Silent—save every now and then
The clerk is heard to nib his pen,
And from the aged jester's mouth,
Come odors like the balmy south.
O sad and crushing is the weight
Of human woes without some rum.

And say, why less that old man there?
Has he on Race street what's ter beat?
Or has he on the Schuylkill seen
By any watchman e'er been seen?
Why does he next a decent sit,
Condemned to hear his language wit?
And hark—the Mayor—what air's he says?
Common that man for thirty days.
What has he done that air so awful
To place him as a prison cell?
Has he sucked cyder through a straw?
Or in a rat shown his spunk?
Not so; his crime's a feelin' one:
HIM RAISE THE FELLOW DRINK!
For this in Moyamensing sit!
He drawn his water from the well,
This the reward—O boon abhorred!
For which the whiskey down he poured,
Till it was in his stomach lost,
Nor counted light a "levy's" cost.

And so—for this the nose was sconded,
And flowed thy claret out as rain,
Upon Smith's hatted, Fairmount's top,
And soocest Bush Hill's plain.
Look forth then man of name of scratch,
From thy den dungeon's sun bench,
It must be joy indeed to sigh,
And gaze upon the azure sky;
A prison and avial view,
Thy joints yield thee service true.

Go—let the cries loudly cry,
And yell their "O! Yer" loudly out;
Call "silence" till each cries them,
Gives echo to their shout.

Let water-suckers still declaim,
Of honour, temperance and fame,
Tell he the poet's strain he heard,
With "water" for each sacred word,
And every living creature drink.
There's nothing like a water drink.

But when the long pump-handle goes,
And long the bucket's in the spout,
And through the nozzle's opening wide,
The water rushes gurgling out,
Then ye the drier's heart's aged ter,
Can't tell it sounds not like small beer?
Think ye to cheer his fading eye,
With the belief 'tis pure d'ye?
Sorrowing of soul and chained of limb,
What is your "Adam's Ale" to him?

Down with the RUM that sent him there,
To grog-shop keepers let it find,
No refuge from the withering curse,
Of all of human kind.

Shut up your bars, ye degraded shop,
Seal naught her spouse and ginger pop,
Restore the drunkard's peace of mind,
And take the blessings of mankind,
Nor longer leverage dare to sell,
Invented by the fiend of hell.

* Decend from Leconey. Felony—Felon, Larceny
—Larcen.—PAINTER'S DICTS.

ATHEISM.—One day D'Alembert and Condorcet were dining with Voltaire, they proposed to construct an atheism, but Voltaire stopped them at once, "Wait," said he, "till my servants have withdrawn, *I do not think it necessary to thrust evil to night.*"—*N. Y. Weekly Messenger.*

MATERIALISM.—A pretended free-thinker had been repeating a number of absurdities to prove that man have no souls. Some company were contented with staring at him, instead of replying. He addressed a lady, and asked her, with an air of triumph, what she thought of his philosophy. "It appears to me, sir," she replied, "that you have been employing a good deal of talent to prove yourself a beast."—R.

A sailor happening to be at the house of a rising editor in New England, the editor took occasion to show him a large fake habit that lay on the table. "This," said the elder, "I regularly send once a year." "Strange," said the tailor, "I have had one in my possession these thirty years, and a twenty-part of the size of yours, and have not yet got through the one third part of it."

THAT.—In thirty-one words, how many thats can be grammatically inserted? ANSWER TOORTSEM.

He said that *that, that that* man said, was not that *that that one* should say; but that *that, that that* man said, was that *that that man* should not say.

That reminds me of the following says and nades.—Mr. B. did you say, or did you not say, what I said you said you said? Indeed I did, you said, never did say what I said you said. Now if you did say that you did not say what I told you said, then what did you say?

SUPERSTITION.—Many persons are blamed for their superstition and sourness of aspect, who deserve to be pitied. The truth is that *gloominess*, as generally described, is one of the spirits of the patient; and many a man who has been denounced for his severity and unsociable bearing, has been himself the principal sufferer—the prey of morbid feelings and intolerable anxiety.

A BAILEY JUSTICE.—The following copy of a Capias, issued by one of the Justices in a neighboring county, has undergone a variety of insertion. The words in italics were written by the Squire, the residue being the printed form.—*Gallipolis Star.*

To the constable of ——, in the county of ——. We command you that you take *One of the Gosses of a heifer trimes with fore Horns—a Grit more in the Lane—a Brown Horse with a Not graded pation Waggon in the mid* county of ——, and bring him before me, Esq. one of our Associates of the Peace, in and for the said county, forthwith.

A CHALLENGE.—An Irish bookseller, provoked to it in a battle for the defendant, was informed by his counsel, that if there were any of the jury to whom he had any personal objection, he might legally challenge them. I will, said he I will, replied he, if they do not bring me off handsomely, I will challenge every man of them.

LOFTY LANGUAGE FOR LOWLY EARS.—A general of the militia, who reserved his commission as many do, more in virtue of rank in society, than from any ability to command, thus addressed his men as bucksaws: bobbing Scott's Tactics in one hand, and Blair's Rhetoric in the other: "The commanding officers will sensibly advance four paces in front—forward, march!" Upon this a raggal plebian, "for on the left, some white," cried out with, Come ye'al, "Simon Fingely tolled me to tell you as how he could not come till he had coleched his horse!"

A PEEP INTO FUTURITY.—When the present tears to gloomy set in sequel, it is not wonderful that men seeks relief from its shadows by a farseeking glance at the Future. A writer in the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope, has given us the presumptive extracts from a journal of the year 2300.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Telescope are now brought to such perfection that last night we distinctly saw a fight between a large gold beetle and a spider, in the planet Saturn. The battle was a tough one—the grasshopper, two legs, and the spider three claws and five teeth in the contest.

TRAVELLING.—Mr. Perkins has invented a compound, which he calls the concentrated essence of do as you are requested. A few drops on his nose has only to put a little vial of it into his pocket, and it will carry him along at the rate of fifty miles an hour, or by merely swallowing three drops when you go to bed, at night you can wake up in any part of the world you choose.

NAUTICAL.—Ships to go under water instead of on the surface, are now brought to perfection, that henceforth such things as shipwrecks and storms are no more to be dreaded.

MEDICAL.—The wonderful medicine called the sublime *Elixir*, is producing most astonishing effects. Mr. Jones of Virginia walking into a mill and incautiously approaching too near the machinery, was caught between the wheels and crushed into ten thousand stems; a few drops of the liquor being poured into the pond above, he was instantly seen walking out at the door, as sound as a roach, and has not been within three miles of it since. A Mr. Smith had his head shot off by a cannon ball; three weeks after he was dead and buried, but thirty-second cousin happened to hear of the *elixir*, he was immediately restored to perfect life and health.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—The discovery ship, the *White Heron*, arrived from the northern seas on the sudely reached the exact spot of the north pole, but found the stock had lost by the magnetic attraction. Her crew found it impossible to get away until they had thrown overboard every particle of iron in the vessel.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Philosophical Society have discovered a method of producing or curing of rain just as there may be occasion—for the fairmers the corton and cabbages will never be injured by too dry seasons.

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THE HANDKERCHIEF.

This appears to be the toilet that has attained the highest degree of refinement. Anne of Austria is a princess very devout in her recherche of all matters pertaining to her dress, and priest in her toilet, that the Cardinal Mazarin said she was "born to be pardoned." Busy in doing penance for her sins, they will make the Queen of France a handkerchief, which for years from the memorial of the Royal empress will still find her subjects' handkerchiefs cheats only coal eighteen liens each [illegible] to the handkerchief made little progress under the Marie Antoinette, who were more apt to cut but at twenty-four liens.* From the period [illegible] day playing with handkerchief belonging to the Empress, and examining with attention the disposition of lace and embroidery, asked how much a handkerchief like that would cost? "Sire," replied a lady of honor, "every *mouchoir* belonging to the Empress is worth a province." "Then," replied the Emperor, laughing, "well, Madame, I will not be so prodigal in doing penance for her sins, they will make [illegible] evening, it will be of more worth than your apartments."

Now-a-days, most of our *élégantes*, whose ears are far from being Empresses, have handkerchiefs, the value of which is not small. To the richness of embroidery is added that of lace, which raises their price to the most exorbitant rate. We have seen a handkerchief worth four hundred francs. The pattern of luxury has its charms, and also its inconveniences. It adds nothing to the consolation to the thousand and one, that arrest the steps of the unfortunate at the very threshold of hymen. For it is an article which [illegible] and which is the object of the most inconsolable. I am acquainted with a person who [illegible] and married, determined to do so, during his honeymoon. He was not to be daunted by the *rude d'Anglaterre*, nor the velvet, nor the [illegible] and he soon found out that the best article in the article handkerchief, he returned to the shop where he had purchased it, and paid down—six thousand two hundred francs!! He remained a bachelor.

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"How do you do?"

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"Why, you d——d rascal, gentleman, but this is the first time that I ever heard our echo speak English."

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Rhine Song of German Soldiers after Victory.

Single Voice.

It is the Rhine! our mountains, vineyards leaving,
I see the bright flood shine!
Sing on the march with every banner waving—
Song, brothers! 'tis the Rhine!

Chorus.

The Rhine, the Rhine! our own imperial river!
By glory as thy truth!
We bet thy shores, to die or or deliver—
We bear thee from the South back!

Single Voice.

Hail! hail! my childhood knew thy rush of water,
As on my youth it broke!
That sound went past me on the field of slaughter,
And heart and arm grew strong.

Chorus.

Hail proudly on! blaze bright as with their sweeping,
Poured out by sons of shore,
When sword and spirit forth in joy were leaping,
Like lion, victorious!

Single Voice.

Home! home! thy glad wave hath a tone of greeting,
Thy path is by my home:
Gives you up to-night, for one the hours till meeting,
O mancuvr'd ones! I come!

Chorus.

Go, tell the sons, that chains shall bind them never,
Sound on by hearth and shrine!
Sing through the hills, that thou art free for ever—
Lift up thy waters high!

RURAL CHARMS.

"Who can behold such beauty and be silent?"

From scenes of mercenary intrigue, and political chicanery, I frequently pay a visit to the pastoral retreat of tranquil felicity, and contrast the [illegible] with the stock that I got by the magic stir attraction. Her crew found it impossible to get away until they had thrown overboard every particle of iron in the vessel.

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PARIS AND HER RESIDENTS FORBIDDEN.—Paris is in a fair way to be, what London and Parisian arrers the prevailing spirit of the Parisians, at present, is economy; and that the pomp, splendor, luxury and extravagance of the capital are exhibited almost exclusively by foreigners, such as "American parvenus" Col. Thorn, the Spanish stock-broker Aguado; by the Dalkeiths, Hyde, Talbots, Dundalds, Rothschilds, and Wellesos." And that the gaieties of Paris are like brilliant banquets of the Thorns, the spiritual consolers of the Israelites in the wilderness of Lady Keith." The subscripts of the Parisian ladies is limited to the foreigners, who rule it with a sceptre of gold and truly, if this description of the manners of the capital really is of gold, but the very box in which it is put is very hot in one. The magnificent hotel [illegible] of accommodation for travellers, according to the use of the word with us, but private residence of Baron Rothschild, is called Solomon's Temple, in reference to its gorgeousness, and it is described to be crowned with gold leaf, from the basement to the attic story. The lighting of each room cost a hundred guineas, and every arm-chair gilty. And the very lamp rings of the Yankee *burgeois gentilhomme*, in England [illegible] are reverently called, and said to be decorated with fringes of gold bullion!

NAILS AND NAILED.—A facetious shoeman being rejoicing at the good luck, and success he has had since he had worn out an an unusually short time, ceased, you told me to put nails in them.—But, said the customer, the only effect the nails would be to preserve the boots. I'll have nails in them, said the shoeman, and make a new pair—pay me cash—and I'll bet you fifty dollars they last you for life. Done, cried the customer, sealing himself to be measured. Done, cried the shoeman, taking his rule—but remember, since I shall have if the nails were out, and cannot win tin after your death, I'll let you off for fifty dollars. Done, once more I shall pay you 50 dollars—but if you bring them to me with the nails in them, I shall win them, then you will have to pay me 50 dollars, for having benefited from the terms of bet—done and done was reciprocated and the stakes deposited with a by stander.

At the set of days appointed in walked the customer, and saluted the shoemaker, with "well, I see you have failed what you have got to expect it quite so soon." "Gently," said Crispin, "let us not count our chickens before the are hatched," accordingly the treasurer arrived, and deposited fifty dollars on the tables. They will be a dear pair of boots to you said the customer, tissuedchly they certainly will, said Crispin, but not to one of them, for I have sold them to my neighbor decide to whom the money belongs. So you see, gentlemen, that of the pair the boots are worn out? I do, answered Crispen—but you have many nails in them." I did not, said the customer. The case was decided in favor of award—held, cried Crispen, let me cross-question you. Have you worn out the soles of the shoes? Certainly I did was the reply. Did you wear out the heels? I did was the reply. Then the shoemaker took up the money, to the astonished man. Then appeal to my neighbor, said he, I would wear the boots out, and yet it cute so soon." "Gently," said Crispin, "let us count our chickens before they are hatched," accordingly the treasurer arrived, and deposited fifty dollars on the tables. They will be a dear pair of boots to you said the customer, tissuedchly they certainly will, said Crispin, but not to one of them, for I have sold them to my neighbor decide to whom the money belongs. So you see, gentlemen, that of the pair the boots are worn out? I do, answered Crispen—but you have many nails in them." I did not, said the customer. The case was decided in favor of award—held, cried Crispen, let me cross-question you. Have you worn out the soles of the shoes? Certainly I did was the reply. Did you wear out the heels? I did was the reply. Then the shoemaker took up the money, to the astonished man. Then appeal to my neighbor, said he, I would wear the boots out, and yet it cute so soon."

Another example of cheating at Cards.—In addition to the anecdotes with which we have recently furnished on the subject of cheating at cards to make money, the following real scene is to be related. About twenty years ago a gentleman resident in the Barons de Mor—t, became prominent in the fashionable circles of the town, as one of Anon, who was observed to live at the rate of 10,000 per for four years, with no known source of income. The Baron gave extravagant dinners, and [illegible] he kept a handsome person and good manners, became a favorite with the segrees he made his way to the very best society.

About five years ago, however, the Baron was observed to drop his sparks here, there and everywhere, and at length his costly dinner parties and [illegible] ceased. He passed his days in quiet and [illegible] and his evenings in exercise unostentatiously surmises, he was found to be [illegible] for his purpose, the Commissary of Police was immediately called in, and a [illegible] in such cases, an inventory of the effects of the [illegible] was made. In the Baron's bedroom were uncovered two large cases of packs of cards, all of which were found to be slightly marked on the backs with spots [illegible] by which means the Baron was enabled to [illegible] that the confidential valet de chambre of Monsieur [illegible] It was in the habit of making acquaintance with the valets of the gentlemen at the clubs, and parties were frequented by his master. "You furnish your master," he would say, "with the means to inquire—how much do you pay a pack?"—"Why," would be the reply, "about 3 francs." "Here is as many as you like for two. My brother is a manufacturer of cards, and I can get them at cost." Then, in the club-den twilight of his seat, [illegible] and [illegible] in which he had suspected that feelings could be habitual that were [illegible] and [illegible] because he has been guided by the observation of senses, and not by the intuition or sympathy.

Thus, in the common call of existence, suddenly to behold a beautiful being, and, as instantaneously, to feel an overwhelming sense of love, with that fair form for ever our destiny must be linked, is a thrill which, if we have joy but in her joy, no sorrow but when she is [illegible] out of sight of love, in her smile of fondness, [illegible] or all blest by her, to be separated and take away like a shriveled gourd before the rising sun, to feel [illegible] and [illegible] and to be prepared at once, for the great object, [illegible] It is not [illegible] upon [illegible] to have been more than [illegible] quantities of ore having been already raised from the vein, and [illegible] to be raised 600,000 pounds, which, at the expence of 8% a thousand, exceeds the cost [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] undertaking from suggestion of the Indian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]